



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

---

## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

---

### NEW YORK.

#### **Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases in Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Other Institutions. (Reg. Public Health Council Mar. 4, 1915.)**

The public health council has amended regulation 3<sup>1</sup> of chapter 2 of the Sanitary Code relating to "Communicable diseases" to read as follows:

REG. 3. *Reporting cases of communicable disease in institutions.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of every hospital, other institution, or dispensary to report to the local health officer within whose jurisdiction any such hospital, other institution, or dispensary is located the full name, age, and address of every person under his charge affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease and the name and address of the person or organization in whose care the case was immediately prior to admission or by whom the case was referred, within 24 hours from the time when the case first develops or is first admitted to such hospital, other institution, or dispensary. Such report shall be by telephone or telegram when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1915.

#### **Milk and Cream—Grade B Pasteurized—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Public Health Council Mar. 4, 1915.)**

The public health council has amended the subdivision entitled "Grade B pasteurized" <sup>2</sup> of regulation 13 of chapter 3 of the Sanitary Code relating to "Milk and cream" to read as follows:

*Grade B pasteurized.*—No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale as grade B pasteurized unless it conforms to the following requirements:

The dealer selling or delivering such milk or cream must hold a permit from the local health officer.

All cows producing such milk or cream must be healthy as disclosed by an annual physical examination.

Such milk before pasteurization must not contain more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and such cream before pasteurization must not contain more than 1,500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Such milk must not at any time after pasteurization and previous to delivery to the consumer contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and such cream not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

---

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, June 19, 1914, p. 1658.

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Reports, Nov. 27, 1914, p. 3237.